

Mr. THURMOND. I would certainly agree with the Senator from Nebraska.

MR. COURTES: In other words, it is a matter which ought to be debated to find the correct course for the country, and is not merely a disagreement between Senators.

Mr. THURMOND. I concur with the distinguished Senator from Nebraska in the statement he has just made.

Mr. CURTIS. In keeping with the spirit that we are not criticizing anyone personally but are talking about a plan of action, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator to yield further so that I may ask unanimous consent to have an editorial, which was published in the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, Wednesday, August 9, 1961, inserted in the Record. It is apropos of what the Senator is discussing.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to yield for that purpose.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## **AFTER THE TWILIGHT**

Most of today's editorial page is given over to publication, in full, of the amazing memorandum sent by Senator J. WILLIAM PULASKI, of Arkansas, to the President and the Secretary of Defense about 2 months ago.

In general, the statement denounces American military officers who have sought to educate their troops and the public in the dangers of internal Communist subversion. It offers recommendations for putting a gag on these men. The document was carefully leaked to the New York Times in June. It resulted in the promulgation by the Defense Department on July 10 of a new directive intended to tighten review procedures on all speeches and public relations activities by top generals and admirals. But though rumors of the memorandum's existence were widespread in Washington, it was not until August 3 that South Carolina's Senator Strom Thurmond managed to get his hands on a text. He put it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Later the same day, Senator Fulbright acknowledged the statement as his own.

Senator GOLDWATER has described the Fulbright memorandum as "the most shocking document I have seen since I have been a Member of the Senate." Senator KAREL MURPHY has termed it "a shocking and utterly unrealistic document of abject appeasement."

If Mr. Fulbright himself had not vouchsafed the validity of the accompanying text, we would have suspected some elaborate hoax. It is almost incredible that a U.S. Senator who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee could have drafted the document.

Senator Fulbright's purpose is to soften the resistance of the United States to the dangers of communism. He thinks it quite possible that "the principal problem of leadership will be, if it is not already, to restrain the desire of the people to hit the Communists with everything we've got." To suppress that desire, he would gag the militant generals, prohibit their participation in anti-Communist education programs, and smear the knowledgeable foes of communism as "radical rightwing speakers."

Senator FULBRIGHT reveals, throughout his memorandum, a profound contempt not only for top-ranking officers, but also for the people as a whole. Though the overwhelming majority of the officers are college graduates who have traveled widely, he sees little in their education, training, and experience that might equip them for a "proper